

No. 11.—Female. This bird had the top of its head black, with a few white feathers interspersed. The feathers of back and scapulars reddish and black, with an occasional gray one. On the throat and entire lower parts red and white feathers intermixed. Under tail-coverts pure red. The lower mandible orange yellow to within an eighth of an inch of the end which was black. The upper mandible orange yellow to within an eighth of an inch of the end which was black, with a dividing line of black changing to light brown as it neared the nostrils. On the breast red and white feathers intermixed, the former predominating. Nails black. In all the specimens taken the white bar on the greater wing-coverts and the color of the legs and feet were constant.

No. 12.—This bird, a female, was the Northern Phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*) in apparently full adult plumage. The top of the head was black. Bill black. Throat white. A small spot of white on under eyelids. A deep chestnut red color separated by a blackish band from the white of the breast which extended over the entire lower parts to end of tail. A bar of white on the great wing-coverts one quarter of an inch wide. Entire back black, striped with deep chestnut red feathers some of which had a white edging at their ends, as did also the black feathers of the scapulars. The upper tail-coverts had black and white spots alternating, there being several on each feather. Feet of a dark slate-color outside and light lead-color on the inside, the nails black.—GEORGE H. MACKAY, Nantucket, Mass.

**Crymophilus fulicarius** in Provincetown Harbor.—May 21 to 23, 1892, I spent at Provincetown, Massachusetts, with Mr. Outram Bangs of Boston. The number of Phalaropes that we observed was so unusual as to seem worthy of record.

May 21.—A single *Crymophilus* found on the edge of a large pond near the town. The bird appeared to be unhurt, but moved about slowly and awkwardly on shore. The weather was rainy and foggy with a steady, strong wind from the east. Fishermen who went out to the weirs north of the town reported 'bank birds' (Phalaropes) very abundant, large numbers of them even alighting on the beach. They said that the birds had been unusually abundant a few miles out at sea for some weeks, but these were the first seen near shore.

May 22.—This morning the wind moderated, but a fog set in, bringing with it numbers of Phalaropes. At about 8 A. M. word was brought that the harbor was full of 'sea geese' (a name applied indiscriminately to both species of Phalarope). The fog was not very dense and the birds could be seen from shore, flying in large flocks close to the water. They moved mostly toward the northwest, very few being seen to fly in any other direction. It was noticeable that the flocks did not like to cross the long nets or 'leaders' stretching from the weirs toward shore directly across the usual line of flight. Although these nets rose only three or four feet above the water, the birds almost invariably turned their flight and followed them for some distance before rising to pass over. At a little after nine the fog

cleared, the birds disappearing with it. We probably saw between five hundred and one thousand Phalaropes during the hour that they were in the harbor.

May 23.—Thick fog and driving rain with moderate wind until about 8 A. M., after which the rain and wind ceased; but the fog continued nearly two hours longer until driven away by a fresh west wind which rose rather suddenly. Fishermen who landed at 7.30 reported immense numbers of 'bank birds' resting on the water less than half a mile from shore. This was something entirely unheard of, and created much interest among the men gathered about the wharf waiting for the weather to moderate. The 'white bank birds' (*Phalaropus lobatus*) sometimes come within less than a mile of shore, but the "brown ones" (*C. fulicarius*) they said had never before been seen in this region except at sea. Taking a dory we soon found a flock resting on the water only a few hundred yards from the end of the wharf. There were certainly one hundred and fifty individuals in this flock—perhaps twice as many. The number could only be guessed at, as the birds were very restless and much scattered, while new arrivals constantly came in to increase the confusion. The flocks moved slowly to windward, bunches of a dozen or more birds continually rising from behind and flying to the front. For the next two hours Phalaropes were constantly in sight, either resting on the water or flying about in every direction, mostly in large flocks, but frequently singly. They were very unsuspecting, allowing the dory to approach within fifteen or twenty yards before taking alarm. Their only note was a single *chip* like that of *P. lobatus*, and somewhat resembling a note of *Calidris arenaria*. While the fog was most dense some of the flocks settled on the water within fifty yards of the ends of the wharves, but as the air cleared they drew away from shore, and later could be seen rising through the rapidly disappearing fog. After circling about until well oriented, they flew off over the town in the most direct line for the open ocean, and when the fog finally cleared none were left in the harbor. A few, however, could still be seen out in the bay where the fog still lingered. It was impossible to get any adequate idea of the number of birds seen during those two hours. Two thousand would be a very low estimate, and I doubt whether double that number would be much too high.

Scattered about among the *Crymophilus* were a few *Phalaropus lobatus*, in about the proportion of one to twenty. The smaller species was very conspicuous on account of its snowy white breast.

This unusual occurrence so near shore of a species almost pelagic in its habits in this latitude, is of course to be accounted for by the sudden arrest of the northward migration by the easterly storm and fog. The latter was probably the more important cause as fog accompanied by a very light wind even, appears invariably to have more influence than wind alone on the movements of migrating Limicolæ.—GERRIT S. MILLER, JR., Cambridge, Mass.

Pavoncella pugnax in North Carolina.—I wish to record the capture of a